SEW FORE DARKY TRIBLAR WEDNESDAY, APRIL S.

"KNOW THYSELF."-Full written descriptions

of character with charts, given daily by Powler & Wells, LECTURES every evening in CONTINENTAL HALL, Str-av.

The will of the late Henry Parish, involving nearly two millions of dollars worth of projectly, does not cause much talk as do KNON's heautiful Four Dollars Hars. These Hats are all the go, and we pity the unfortunate man who does not wear one. The Spring style is admirable. It is the perfection of elegance and of good workmanahip. Sold at the come of Broadway and Fulton-st.

RICH CARPETINGS. PRITERSON & HUMPHRUY,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas,
are seding rich Velvet Carpeting from 11/ to 14/ P yard.

Brussols 7/ 10 9/
3-ply, elegant colors. 8/ 10 9/
Heavy Superflue. 6/ 10 8/
Oil Cloths, Curtain Materials, Mattresses, &c., equally low reach.
Peterson & Humphery, No. 624 Broadway. D. DEVLIN & Co. beg to state that their Whole sale and Retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of SPRING and SUMMER CLOTHES, and their Custom department (second floor) with the newest importations of Cassineaus, Vestings, Coatings, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

ELEGANT CARPETING. SMITH & LOUISIERY, No. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Styles of Rich Vriver, Taperry, Brussels, There-riv and Ingrain Capering. Among the assortment will be found a large number of New Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of Oil Clorus of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

IMPORTANT.

The most important question for every business man to sek himself is. "Am I supplied with one of Wilder's Parket Salamander Fire and Burglar Froot Sales.

for the preservation of my Books and Valuables!" If not, proceed at once to the depot.

No. 122 Waterst, Near Wall, New-York,
Or. No. 22 Walmitst, Philadelphia,
and obtain one (before it is too late), secured with one of Wilder's Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

B. G. Wilder & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers. IMPORTANT.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION AT EVANS'S CLOTHING WARRHOUSE, INC. 96 and 03 Fultor-st.—Splendid Casimore Paule, \$2.50; Black Frock Coats, \$6; elegant Blue Dress Coats, \$8; Cassimore Business Coats, \$4 to \$8; com-piote Cassimore Suits, \$10.

AN ELEGANT CARPET Can be had at a low price and of superior quality
At Hiram Annarson's, No. 19 Bowery.
Crossley's newest patterns of Velvot and Brusseis. Three-Piys,
Ingrains, &c.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. - All Persons who SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—All releases with for information in regard to SEWING Machines, and obtain it by applying at our Office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine interests. Copies supplied graits.

I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 136 Canal-st., are selling their choice styles of ivery-handled KNIVES at all prices, from \$2 to \$6 per set. Silver FORES to match, from \$14 to \$75 per set.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE -Attention is called to the absolute Sale to be made This Day (Wednesday) by ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer, and sold by order of the Surrogate and others, embracing very valuable Property in the City of New York and Williamsburgh, which is worthy of attention, as the Sale will be without reserve. Titles unquestionable. For fell particulars we refer to the Advertisement in another column. Maps can be had on application to the Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-et.

ONE-PRIOR CARPET WAREHOUSE.

Young & Javve.
No. 364 Broadway, cor. Franklin st.
The latest Patterns and best Styles at the lowest prices.

THE METROPOLITAN THE METROPOLITAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 100 Broadway,
Corner of Pine-st.
Gash Capital, \$300,000
JAMES LORINER GRAHAN, President.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES Mand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private spartments for applying his famous Dyr., the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wics and Tourers are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No 6 Aster House.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Da. TORIAS'S VENETIAS LIMINEST is now so put up that the corks are warranted to remain good for three years. This article is warranted Superior to any other, or no pay. Twelve months' credit will be given to responsible Merchants. Depot No. 86 Contilacides. TO COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN

No. 762 BROADWAY .- The ONLY ARTICLE that will restore Gray Hair to its youthful appearance, and cure baid-most is LOVETT'S WARFENE. Call and he will refer to those that have been cured of grayness and baidness. Boware of a counterfeit article.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS .- ABERNETHY'S INSIDU OUR STREET, Blue Fill, permeates the system with a mineral poison; while HOLLOWAY'S GRRAT MEDICINE, composed ex-clusive you vegetable extracts, regulates every internal func-tion, and leaves to sting behind. Soid at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New York; and No. 24 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c, 625c, and \$1 per box.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Tourers have improvements peculiar to their house. They are ceiebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best atock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous Dyr. Sold at Barchelou's, No. 233 Broadway.

## New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No actice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

We shall print for regular subscribers, over 162 000 copies of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week. It is, without doubt-the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price, Seventy-five Cents a line.

# One Pollar a Line.

To ADVERTISERS.-The circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is now so enormous, and the number of Advertisements pressing for insertion in it so exceeds the space we choose to devote to them, that we have raised the price of Advertising

ONE DOLLAR PER LINE,

Or a little more than half a cent per line for each thousand copies printed and dispatched to our readers. Even at this rate it is the cheapest medium extant for Advertisements requiring the widest and fullest publicity. It is about the same rate charged by The Blustrated London News, which has not so large a circulation as THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE by many thousands. We profer short cards to long ones, and shall be glad it the erhancement impels our patrons to study brevity in their announcements. Remember that we can only insert in any week suchas are handed in on or before Wednesday evening as we are obliged to go to press early on Thursday morning.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS. SENATE, April 8.-The bill to remit and refund duties on merchandise destroyed by fire was passed. Mr. Geyer resumed and concluded his speech on Kau-

sas affairs. Adjourned. House, April 8 -The Deficiency bill was the peg on which Mr. Zollicoffer and others hung political speeches, which occupied the entire session.

The jewelry establishment of Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., in Broadway, was robbed yesterday morning of about \$50,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry by one of their employees. Fortunately, however, the thief was apprehended just as he was about leaving the city, and all of the property re-

The Legislature will probably sit until Saturday night, there being a vast amount of unfinished business yet on hand. The Senate yesterday gave the Assembly Liquor bill the cold shoulder, and ordered to a third reading the Senate bill, which reënacts the Probibitory law of last session with the unconstiautional portions amended or striken out. The New-York Police bill was botly debated up to the the New-York City Tax bill, but did no other important business, in consequence of the announce- is said, likewise, that Prince Napoleon, the new then the slave-trade can be but malum prohibitum

ment of the death of Isaac Wells, a member from Jefferson County, in respect to whose memory the House adjourned.

CONNECTICUT has vindicated her character, and placed the brand of her condemnation indelibly upon the forehead of the Border-Ruffian Administration, and "Ebe-shin" Democracy. Senator Toucey will, at the end of his present term, have opportunity of retirement to that private life of which he is no doubt a brilliant ornament-as every man is presumed to be eminently qualified for something; ard Mr. Toucey, according to the verdiet just rendered, is clearly not fitted to represent Connecticut in the United States Senate. The returns of the election held on Monday, which will be found elsewhere, show a handsome Anti-Pierce majority in either branch of the Legislature. Well done, Connecticut!

### DR. GRAHAM'S PARDON.

We lately announced the pardon of this no torious individual from Sing Sing, to which prison he was only a year ago condemned for seven years on account of a homicide of a very gross and sanguinary character. The reason given by The Albany Evening Journal for his discharge was, that he was so very ill that a longer confinement would be fatal. Besides, we were told, very many highly respectable persons had solicited his discharge, on other and more general grounds. To us, we must say, that this is all quite unsatisfactory. If convicts are to be discharged frem our State prisons on such grounds, the cells will speedily be emptied, and the offices of wardens and keepers become a complete sinecure. Shamming sickness is an old trick among sailors, soldiers, prisoners and slaves. We doubt not that Dr. Graham from his long residence in a slave country, has had ample experience, perhaps in his own family, of the ingenious fetches resorted to for that purpose. Of course what we say here is intended to apply to prisoners generally, and not specially to the case of Dr. Graham. We know nothing about that; nor do we mean to intimate that Dr. Graham would resort to any means to get out of prison which he did not consider strictly honorable. But what we do mean to intimate is, that if prisoners are to be discharged from the penitentiary because they are apparently sick and likely to die, that sickness even unto death-at least what seems to be such sickness-is likely to become the rule rather than the exception with all our State convicts.

Nor is it at all necessary that the prisoners-some of whom may not be good at shamming-should have anything to do with the matter. It may all be managed for them by convenient friends out of doors. What is easier than to spread a report that a man is sick, very sick, just at the point of death? It was but the other day that the Boston newspapers announced that Coburn, confined in jail for the assault and battery which resulted in young Sumner's death, was sick of a brain fever, and that 6,000 signatures had been obtained to a petition for his pardon. The signatures having been obtained, the same papers announced a day or two after that Coburn was only sick with a cold. Indeed, we see it stated that since Dr. Graham's release, his recovery has been equally rapid.

But suppose a prisoner really is sick-is that a reason for his pardon? Was the apparent sentence of Dr. Graham to seven years' imprisonment really modified by a tacit understanding that if he were attacked by a dangerous sickness he should be discharged at the end of a year? Is it not one of the risks that a man takes who gets into prison, that perhaps he may die there ! Is discharge from prison sure to care a man of consumption or a fever? Considering the intemperate and other bad habits of so many convicts, is not their chance of life, on the whole-even though they may have some severe disorder upon them-decidedly greater in the prison than out of it? Besides, which is most fit to be considered in a case of this sort-the life of Dr. Graham, or the danger resulting from his discharge that new murders may be committed for his expenditure of judicial morality, and in some of our first-class hotels ?

As to the personal appeals brought to bear to procure this pardon, and to procure pardons generally-they ought never to be admitted, in such cases, to have any weight whatever. As the criminal should not be punished out of vengeance, so he ought not to be pardoned out of pity. It is a question in both cases, not of private interest and feeling, but of the public good; and we exceedingly regret every new occurrence which goes to strengthen an opinion already too current among us-that if a man has friends and money, it is next to impossible to convict him of crime, and that if he should happen to be convicted, the Governor is sure speedily to pardon him.

## THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

This strip of land, the original cause of contention in the new closing war, with its population composed of alluvial elements deposited there by the migration of nearly all the European races and tribes for more than eighteen centuries-now causes some trouble to the special Conference held at Constantinople, as well as to the general ene debating at Paris. Some time ago we gave a histerical sketch of the organization of these provinces and of the principal changes which are to be introduced into their political organization. Aside from various internal reforms, the Principalities are to be put under a collective protectorate of the European Powers, Russia included, and the sovereignty of the Hospodars, hitherto elective for five years, is to be changed into one for life. As for giving them more liberal institutions, neither the Porte nor Austria finds that idea palatable. Russia, it is said, however, to amoy Austria, makes no objections to it, asserting that it is even due to her influence that Moldavia and Wallachia have had a kind of representative government since the

treaty of Adrianople. The Hospodars or reigning princes whose power is now expiring, are trying to make themselves popular with the liberal party of their subjects and that of Europe, issuing decrees one after another, such as those emancipating the Zingari from serfdom, extending the liberty of the press, and so forth. In this way they endeavor to secure their respective reclection by their subjects, as well as the support of the new protectors, and the Sultan's confirmdon. But other parties are not less active, one accepting the proposed changes, and the other protesting against them at Bucharest, Yassy, and Constantinople. In general, great agitation prevails; and the party which desires the union of the Principalities under an independent sovereign to be selected from among some of the reigning European houses, is especially prominent. It is rumored that Austria underhandedly fosters this party, expecting to plant there one of her numerhour for the special order. The Assembly passed ous archdules, and thus to secure a foothold, as she did in Italy through Tuscany and Modena. It

superseded heir of the French Empire, has gallantly suggested to the Conference of Paris to give the Principalities to the widowed Duchess of Parma, sister of "Henry V."-who, since the assassination of her ignoble husband, has ruled over that Dukedom and its dependencies with great gentleness and justice-and to let Piedmont have her Italian possessions. This scheme appears only to have been laughed at by the Plenipotentiaries at Paris, as probably they do not wish in any way to change the map of Europe. Nevertheless, the Moldo-Wallachian party, or that of an independent union of the two provinces, is very active in London and Paris among busy politicians and schemers, but seems not to get a hearing from Louis Bonaparte. The Princes, Stirbey of Wallachia and Ghika of Moldavia, are of course busy watching over their personal interests. Stirbey has sent his son to Paris with a very large sum of money to improve every opportunity of gaining the good will of the pacificators, and becoming by their decree a hereditary or independent sovereign. Chika has also sent thither a protest, signed by some influential Boyards, against giving the Principalities to a foreign Prince, Stirbey included. Most probably the money and labor will both be lost. Austria is rather reluctant to give up the eccupation of the Principalities, saying that as France and England are to keep some places in Turkey for the sake of assuring certain reforms, Austrian troops might as well remain between the Pruth and the Danube. But this pretension of Austria seems not to find a favor among the Plenipotentiaries, no disturbances being expected in Moldo-Wallachia.

Until the final treaty of Paris is published and put in force, the Porte, conjointly with the Allies in Constantinople, has decided that as the term of office of both Hospodars expires in June, the Principalities will be governed by Caimacainies or Lieutenancies, nominated by the Sultan from among the natives, with the assistance of a Turkish Commissioner. A committee of Boyards is to be convoked at Constantinople to prepare a new constitution for the two Principalities. This project is to be submitted to the Divan or Senate of each, and after it has been agreed to, the Senate, the Lieutenancies and the Turkish Commissioner are to select three names from the principal families of each Principality, and from the persons thus nominated the Sultan will finally appoint the Hospodare.

The present occupants of these offices naturally regard this plan with uneasiness. Its execution will be very likely to deprive them of power, and of the opportunity of getting rich; and to prevent it they have resorted to the expedients above referred to. At the same time, along with the Boyards and the influential elergy, these princes prefer the status quo of dependence upon Turkey, even with some modification, to the introduction of a foreign Prince as their Monarch. The party in favor of such a change is confined to the smaller nobility, who desire the union and independence of the two provinces on any terms. There is, however, as we have stated above, hardly the slightest possibility of such a change. The Daco-Romanic State is not yet ready to take a place among the powers of the world.

#### COMPORT FOR SLAVE-TRADERS.

It is one of the special boasts of the Slavery party of this country that the United States took the initiative in putting the African slave-trade under the lan of Christendom. Our Griers and Curtises and the other pliant tools of Slavery on the bench rejoice in their periodical opportunity to heap epithets of shame and infamy upon this proscribed branch of commerce in the ears of gaping Grand Juries. Sometimes, to be sure, they find a Grand Jury that is too many for them, as the late Judge Woodbury did at Newport, R. I , when the Grand Inquest, in reply to one of these virtuous diatribes, presented the domestic slavetrade as a public nuisance! His Honor was considerably flabbergasted by this unexpected return begged to know what they proposed doing about it. We apprehend that he had sense enough to understand that in making the hit they had done all that the occasion called for.

These periodical ventilations of judicial humanity, however, seem to be about all the practical advantage that the prohibition of the Guinea trade has brought about. It is an advantage, to be sure, to have the brand of law set upon the forehead of a great crime that has long walked abroad, brazen and defiant; but it is a good that begins and ends, as charity is apt to do, at home. It does not make much difference to the poer negroes on the Coast whether they are regularly invoiced for lawful custom-houses or smuggled as articles contraband of law. Or, rather, it is worse for them as it is, since the increased risk involves the necessity of a vet smaller modicum of humanity than used to be allowed as part of the stores of a slave-ship in the golden days of the traffic. The fact is, that in spite of laws of Congress and treaties with all nations, in spite of the virtuous judignation of Presidents' Messages and the boiling over of Judges before Grand Juries, the slave-trade is carried on by American citizens to a much greater ex-

tent than ever it was before. We remember hearing an eminent merchant say many years ago that he had just asked a knowing broker, at the time of a great money pressure, what had become of all the Spanish silver dollars, which were wanted in those days for the China trade, and he was told that they were all bought up to send to Africa to bay negroes with. It is admitted, we believe, that where one hundred thousand negroes were kidnapped in a year in Africa when Clarkson and Wilberforce thought their work was over, four hundred thousand are now, or were very recently. Possibly the recent change in the policy of Brazil may have somewhat altered the figures of this estimate; but we shall be far within the mark in setting the number down at double what it was at the abolition. Of this most lucrative trade American merchants have the credit of enjoying their share, and the names of men and firms are mentioned on the sly in New-York, in Boston, in Philadelphia, as among those

who turn an honest penny in this way. Now, considering the kind of morality which is issued from the Mother Bank at Washington, indersed by eminent divines of every considerable denomination, for circulation among the people, it is not very strange that these things should be so If it be piety and patriotism to eatch one poor negro barber or waiter in New-York or Boston and send him into Slavery from which he had freed himself, it surely cannot be an unpardonable sin to bring a cargo of the raw material from Africa to Cuba or Brazil. The essence of either act consists in turning a man into a piece of merchandise, and what is virtue in the one case can hardly be crime in the other. If Slavery be not a malum in se,

-a flaw-made crime, which there is no more sin in breaking than in smuggling laces or cigars. Legic and common sense are entirely on the side of the slave-traders as against Congress, the Judges and the Doctors in Divinity. And the movemen which will soon be on foot, if the Slave Power do not receive a speedy check, for the rehabilitation of the slave-trade on its old footing, can meet with no serious opposition from any National Conserva tive of any party and of consecutive ideas. The pitching into Abolitionists, Free-State men, and all fight, if any, will be between the planting and the breeding States. We must do the United States officials the jus

tice to say that they are perfectly logical and con-

sistent in their conduct in these premises. Some-

thing more than eighteen menths ago, a few weeks after the burning zeal he had shown in the kidnapping of Anthony-Burns, Mr. District-Attorney Hallett, of the Boston District, had an information laid before him as to a vessel called the Mary E. Smith, which made it imperative upon him to issue a warrant against her. It was proved that she had on board the materials for a slave-deck, and arge quantities of water-casks and beans for the stowage and foddering of a great number of negroes. She was boarded within the harbor by the Deputy Marshal and the Lieutenant of the Revenue Cutter. But the pilot refused to bring her to, on the ground that the Deputy Marshal had no power to stop the ressel; and, as he had no sufficient force. the Marshal had to take his leave and go about his business. The pilot, Jacob H. Lunt, and the shipbuilder, James E. Simpson, at whose yard she had been repaired, were indicted for resisting the Marshal in taking the vessel to sea. District-Judge Peleg Sprague, however, in admirable keeping with his antecedents, if not with his precedents, roled that the pilot was not bound to stop the vessel to enable the Marshal to make the arrest! So the men were acquitted. Imagine a pilot brought before Judge Sprague for the offense of carrying a ship to sea with a fugitive slave on board for whom a Deputy Marshal had a warrant! And imagine Attorney Hallet, with the revenue cutter at his service, and the posse of Boston at his command, sending only two men after a vessel with a fugitive slave on board! But there is a vast difference between one negro entangled in the machinery of the mill that grinds out attorneys and judges, and five hundred away in Africa. But, though the pilot's refusing to assist the officers in the service of their process was no offense, was it none on the part of the ship-builder to help fit out a piratehip? And was there no owner who could be called to account because of her? Does anybody suppose that somebody might not have been brought to condign punishment if the United States officials

really cared to do it ? Well, the Mary E. Smith proceeded on her voyoe and took in a cargo of five hundred negroes, of which one hundred and eighty died on the passage. She was taken off the coast of Brazil by a Brazilian ship-of-war, and of the three hundred and twenty negroes then en board sixty died immediately, leaving only two hundred and forty alive of the five hundred wretches originally stolen! These wholesale murders might have been prevented, had the United States authorities at Boston taken the hundredth part the pains that they put forth to make sure of the sacrifice of one fugitive from Slavery. The wretches who planned the crime, and who were accessory before the fact by the aid they rendered toward its completion, might even now be exposed, at least, if punishment be impossible for crimes like these in a Court where "a sympathy for the oppressed" is held to be a disqualification for the Jury-box. As it is, we suppose the owner and his accomplices go to church every Sunday and walk the streets of Boston with heads erect, undisturbed by the vision

and without the idea of punishment ever crossing their minds! As, indeed, why should it! Has not the history of the last six years been teaching them lessons which they have merely put into practice in their own way? With such encouragements it is no wonder that the slave-trade is flourishing, and pirates snap their fingers in the face of United States officers. And whose fault is it, after

## FROM WASHINGTON.

A SOUTH CAROLINA SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 7, 1856. While Gen. GRANGER was making his radical Auti-Slavery speech last Friday, Mr. KEITT of South Carolina came over from the other side of the Hall and sat beside him, watching and listening attentively. When the General closed, Keitt claimed and obtained the floor, whereupon the by which England has heretolore almost exclu-sively profited, our commercial intercourse must be affected to her disadvantage; that concessions will now be proposed which, four months ago, would have been as curtly refused as was any fur-ther correspondence on the Central American ques-House adjourned over. As Gen. G. represents a pretty decidedly Anti-Slavery District in New-York, and faithfully reflects its sentiments, while Mr. K. represents one of the strongholds of Slavery, (his constituents, I believe, numbering 20,000 Whites who hold 80,000 Slaves,) I thought we were to have the grave objections to the Constitutionality of Slavery in the United States fairly met and traversed; but I was disappointed. Mr. Keitt is a young, slight-built man, of a dark but pleasing expression of countenance, evidently on excellent terms with himself, and owing little to the barber, unless on a very old score. He is a more fluent speaker than his veteran antagonist, evidently trained to forensic effort, and calculated to make very good impression from the stump if his hearers have been to dinner. He spoke volubly and sonorously through his hour, portrayed the happiness of slave life as contrasted with the miseries and degradations of Free Labor in the North, showing that though 'a master in Israel," he is not up to the latest dodge in Slaveholding championship. Up our way, it is maintained that Slavery is a most beneficent condition for the negro, but utterly unsuited to Caucasian whites. But Keitt took a far more cousistent and logical view of the case. Want, hunger, vice and wretchedness, he regarded as the natural condition of the purely Laboring Class-those who sell their sweat for hire-and he rung the changes on Northern Alms-Houses and Soup Societies as

shipowners (now dead) had imported from Africa

and sold to the South, [these slavetraders may have

been five hundred in all, and their descendants are

Union savers almost to a man, ] and he advised us

OPENING OF THE NEW FIREMAN'S HALL -The new and spacious Fireman's Hall on Mercer street, above Prince, was opened last evening, for the first time, for the transaction of business. The occasion was the election by the representatives of the Fire Department of four Fire Wardens. John H. Bel-her. the President, occupied the chair. The balloting continned to a late hour in the evening, and the result was the choice of George Brown of Engine Co. No. 29, Wm. H. McDonough of Hose Co. No. 25, Theodore Keeler of Engine Co. No. 38, and John J. Harding of though all who work for wages lived just a step from starvation. The man is utterly ignorant of Hock and Ladder Co. No. 13. Free Labor-that is the charitable excuse for his strange misconceptions. Then he fell upon us poor Yankees as accustomed to keep our mouths shut, (a practice which some Southerners might wisely imitate,) and talk through our noses: (but better talk sense that way than nonsense in any other.) Then he told us how many slaves Northern

Thomas L. Wharton, esq , formerly Reporter for the supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and one of the oldest members of the Philadelphia Bar, died in that city on Monday, in the 65th year of his age. Nearly all the Courts were closed yesterday as a mark of respect.

MURDER.—Thomas J. Capeheart, an overseer on a lantation near Mt. Meigr, Mentgomery County, Ala, seed to the 19th uit., of sixteen knife wounds, inflicted by a negro whom he was about to chastise. Two negro women were dreadfully cut for their efforts to pre-[I sincerely hope the five hundred aforesaid will]

on the 26th ult., which destroyed a large number of stores, involving an aggregate less of \$40,000 to \$60,000. A fire occurred at the town of Napoleon, Arkansas,

THE LATEST NEWS take this advice. ] He told us how Slavery had civilized and Christianized the African race, and RECEIVED BY done so much for them morally and intellectually, MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. that one might have confidently anticipated that his next period would proclaim them by this time fitted for Freedom: yet he stopped short of that,

HALNESS OF MR. DUNN. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

and gave us no encouragement that their paterna!,

civilizing, Christian guardianship ever will bring

them to that desirable point. After "slashing

about" in this way till his sands were nearly run.

who do not make themselves useful in catching run-

away negroes, he finally subsided into a denuncia-

tion of the "One Term" principle, as about to be

applied to the Presidency by the Democrats, adopt-

ing it from the Whigs, and seemed to argue for the

reëlection of Gen. Pierce, though I don't believe

be meant it. What he wants of Pierce, in my

judgment, is to use him as a catspaw for Hunter or

This speech ought to be widely disseminated.

Though not what might be called solid reading, it

is full of amusement, if it be only taken in such a

light as will set off its absurdities clearly and

The Judges of the Supreme Court are holding a

second consultation this evening-the former took

place on Saturday night-upon the case indirectly

involving the constitutionality of the Missouri

Compromise, which was argued at the last term,

and the decision of which was then postponed for

want of time. The discussions thus far have fur-

nished no indication of the probable decree, but

there is a manifest disposition to avoid the real issue

by the introduction of a question affecting the juris-

diction of the Court. If that inclination should be

carried out, it would be difficult, if at all practica-

ble, for the minority of the Court to give expression

to their convictions concerning the Missouri Com-

promise-for if there is no jurisdiction of the cause

there can hardly be opinions to offer upon its mer-

its, according to the ordinary usage. One of the

Southern Judges, who upon the hearing of the ar-

guments expressed a decided leaning to the right

of the colored claimant to his freedom, upon the principles recognized in his own immediate circuit, and those settled by the uniform practice of laws

for thirty-five years, is understood to have retraced

his steps and to look with very different eyes upon the matter now. Judges McLean, Curtis and

Grier will probably unite in their action, but Judge

Nelson is yet uncertain. The other five are from the South and will hardly divide, for it must be

knewn that the sectional sentiment which unites

the South in Congress is also felt and manifested in the highest judicial tribunal.

our relations with England in regard to the two

questions which have been the subject of such pro-

tracted and serious controversy. Now that the Peace Conference is about concluding its labors—

if they be not already terminated-Lord Claren-

don will doubtless address himself to the answer

to Mr. Marcy's last dispatch demanding the recall

of Mr. Crampton, according to the assurance which he gave Mr. Buchanan before joining the

negotiators at Paris. Mr. Crampton's explana-

arts of diplomacy nor the expedient of delay,

which has been practiced with too much impu-

There is very good reason to suppose that the British Government is well inclined to escape

from the embarrassment and complications of the

Central American question by any back door which

will not compromise its honor. And as the Bay Islands were made to a great extent the turning and practical point of the discussion, inasmuch as

they were colonized since the Clayton-Bulwer

ntimetion has been made that they might be ceded

while floating over its own conceded jurisdiction.

could consistently reject it, carrying, as it would

do, the construction of the treaty which has been

in saying so.

The prospect of peace in Edrope has materially affected the feeling of the Reight Co.

affected the feeling of the British Government toward the United States. And it is very percep-

tible to all discerning eyes. With the conviction which must have impressed itself on the mind of

every statesman, of the probability of a new and large direct trade between Russia and this country.

tion. Necessity, after all, has a material influence

upon the temper of nations as well as upon that of individuals, and the changed course of British pol-

icy furnishes a striking illustration of it in the pres-

ILLINOIS .- The Alton Courier, an ably conducted

Democratic Anti-Nebraska Journal, announces the

returning health of Col. Bissell, and warmly urges

is nomination as the Anti-Nebraska candidate for

Governor of Illinois. The Courier says:

"Col. Birsell is not a candidate for any office whatever, but we feel assured that if the Anti-Nebraska

ever, but we feel assured that if the Anti-Nebraska men of Illinois call upon him—and they are calling up-on him—to become their standard bearer, he will take up the banner of Freedom and of the Constitution, and lead them to a glorious victory. Let him be called

upon by every man who loves his country—who loves right and hates wrong—who believes Slavery sectional and Freedom national—and let him also be called upon by those who desire to rebuke the men who have thus wantenly assailed the peace of the country by flinging wide this bone of contention, which had so happily been set at rest."

ent case.

which England has heretofore almost exclu-

tions were communicated some time ago, and it is

No material change has occurred in the state of

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 7, 1856.

Rusk, breaking down Douglas and Buchanan.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 8, 1856. Mr. Punn of Indiana, one of the ablest but most wayward Members of the House of Representatives, has been for some days confined to his room by severe illness. I believe he is considered in no immediate danger, but is not likely ever to regain robust health.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Prom Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, April 8. The Supreme Court of the United States decided to-day that the law of Ohio imposing additional taxation on the State Bank, after a charter had been previously granted with a limitation to six per cent on profits in lieu of all taxes, was unconstitutional. This case involved the whole power of taxation, and therefore was treated as one of the most important ever considered. Six Judges were for the decree and three against it.

In the case of Wells, argued at last Term, whose death penalty President Fillmore commuted to imprisonment for life, the Court will hold that the pardoning power of the Executive under the Constitution includes that of commutation. Judge McLean dissents and Judge Curtis denies the juris. diction. The opinions are now prepared, and may be delivered any day.

The Supreme Court Judges have not yet decided the preliminary points in the Missouri case. There is to be a final consultation to-morrow night. Four are understood to favor the jurisdiction of the Court, including Judge Campbell. Judge Nelson has yet to vote, and it is therefore hoped that the direct issue will not be evaded.

The Administration has nothing to report in reply to the Senate resolution concerning Nicaragua but Minister Wheeler's one-sided letters, Gen. Walker has established a system of espionage, and all correspondence deprecatory of his Government is treated as treasonable; hence a mass of partial statements. Inclinations and apprehensions keep our Minister under duress in the expression of his free opinion, as well as others.

The statement that Secretary Marcy is preparing a project for setting the difficulties in Nicaragua is wholly unfounded. No case authorizing the interference of the Government has yet been made to the Department. Interested parties have not presented any case upon which interposition could rest under International law. They admitted this much. The House Committee on Commerce has pre-

pared a bill applying the restrictions of the Steamboat law to ferry, tow and tug-boats.

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Tuesday, April 8, 1856,
Associate Justice Burrill of Kansas is said to be it
Washington, for the purpose of consulting the Executive authorities relative to the course to be pursued
toward the officers of the Kansas Free-State Govern-Some of the prominent Southern Members of Con

full time the promised reply was forthcoming. The purpose is still firmly fixed here to give Mr. Crampton his passports, unless the request of the Government is complied with; and neither the gress are urging a union of the Democracy on Senator Fitzpatrick of Alabama, for the Democratic nomina-tion for the Presidency.

#### XXXIVTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION. SENATE ... . WASHINGTON, April 8.

Mr. PEARCE reported a bill to remit and refund duties on goods, wares, and merchandise destroyed by

fire.

Mr. SEWARD said the same bill passed by the Senate last Session, but failed in the House for want of time. It was passed.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill supplementary to

Frenty, and in contravention of its obligations, an Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill supplementary to the act to limit the liabilities of shipowners.
Mr. MASON introduced a bill to make further provision for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants.
Mr. GEYER resumed his remarks on the Kassa question, and expressed the opinion that had it not been for the Emigrant Aid Societies Kansas would be a Free State, as it requires much more time for slave owners to emigrate with their property than is necessary for Northern men, who have no cumbersome material to carry with them; but the South, having been to the State of Honduras as a sort of compro-mise. This suggestion has not been presented in an official shape, but the design has been to sound those in authority by indirect overtures. It is very well known to all who have bestowed any attention upon this subject, that possession of the Bay Islands was obtained by forcible seizure, and the flag of Honduras was shamefully struck down

early for Northern men, who have no cumbersome ma-terial to carry with them; but the Seuth, having beer stimulated by the attempt of the North to shape the destiny of that Territory, would in all probability main-tain the present Southern ascendancy therein. He quoted from the Massachusetts Personal Liberty bill, unfavorably contrasting some of its provisions with the If such a proposition as has been named were submitted, it is difficult to see how the Administration laws of the Kansas Legislature, against which so much has been said by Senators on the other side.

so strenuously asserted on our side. We have no more right to the Bay Islands than the British have, and if they are prepared to admit by this act Mr. SEWARD obtained the floor, and the Senate of retrocession, no matter in what language it may be clothed, that the treaty was violated by the colonization, then our point will have been en-tirely gained, and we ought to have no hesitation HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill pending,
Mr. ZOLLICOFFER replied to his colleague, Mr.

Smith, in justification of his vote for a new America
platform in the Philadelphia Convention.

Mr. HUGHSTON argued against the extension of
Slavery. He thought the men who were seeking to
enlarge the limits of involuntary servitude more obnoxious to the charge of Black Democracy than these
who seek to restrain it are to the appellation of Black
Republicans. Republicans.
Mr. WALDRON carnestly condemned the violation

of the Missouri restrictions, and expressed as is opinion that the rights of the people of Karsas is been usurped by invaders, and the Government is signed for their protection to be made an instrument for their corresponding r their oppression.

Mr. BOYCE argued that Great Britain had violate

Mr. BOILE argued that Great Britain and vious-our neutrality laws in the chilstment case. We should insist by negotiation for reparation, which will be forth-coming when a future British administration attain power, for the present one cannot make reparatise without condemning itself. He objected to Great Britain's pretense to the Musquito Protectorate as-occupation of Runtan. War was not a remedy for the settlement of the question, our policy being peace. Adjourned.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION. New-Haven, Tuesday, April 8, 1856.

One hundred and nine towns heard from, give the Fusionists 69 Representatives, and the Democrats #1. 44 towns yet to hear from. Senate doubtful.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 8, 1856.

The Senate is Fusion by a small majority, and proably the House likewise. BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, April 8, 1856

Six towns in Litchfield County give eleven Fast and four Democratic Representatives. Three Sension in that County are reported Fusion. THIRD DISPATCH. HARTFORD, Tuesday, April 8, 1856.

The returns of yesterday's election thus far give the Democrats 84 Representatives, and the Opposition 104, leaving 44 to hear from. The House will probably have a majority of 10 to 12 for the Opposition The Senate is expected to stand 12 opposition to Democrats, thus giving the Americans the State ticks on joint ballot. The vote is one of the largest er

east in the State.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, April 8-9 P. M. Returns for Representatives from all the towns the State, except Hartland, give the Democrats Members and the Fusionists 127-Fusion majority, Of the 21 Senators, 11 Fusionists are elected, 2 counting Mr. Cutler, who is probably chosen. Indi ding Mr. Cutler, the Senate will be composed of Fusionists and 9 Democrats. The Democrats gives

SEIZURE OF A NEW-YORK VESSEL BY TEL AUTHORITIES OF VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, April 8, 1856. The captain and crew of the schooner Maryland, New-York, have been seized and the vessel broad from Hampton Roads, for refusing to submit to a sessi for slaves under the law recently passed. Upon refusal of the captain to allow his vessel to be search